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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Hishing company, does solemnly swear that actual circulation of THE DAILY Use for week ending November 3, 1888, was as follo Funday, Oct. 28. Monday, Oct. 29 Tuesday, Oct. 39 urday, Nov 3

TE:081 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of November A. D., 1888, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

Seat of Nebraska.

County of Dongias.

County of Dongias.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Hee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the mouth of November, 1887, 1881 15,20 copies; for December, 1887, 15,611 copies; for January, 1888 15,306 copies; for February, 1888, 15,002 copies; for March, 1888, 19,636 copies; for April, 1888, 18,741 copies; for May, 1888, 17,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,233 copies; for July, 1888, 18,634 copies; for April, 1888, 18,534 copies; for April, 1888, 18,534 copies; for April, 1888, 18,634 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of November, 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

GROVER may yet move to Omaha and improve his wife's property here.

TAMMANY is once more in the saddle, and Governor Hill leads New York by the bridle.

IT LOOKS as though one American may pull through the legislative race in this county.

THE preposterous claims of Colonel Brice that the democrats have carried New York are without any plausible ex-

MIL. CLEVELAND is much more strongly impressed now than four years ago that he does not want a second

A POLITICAL upheaval is a good thing for the nation once every four years providing the unheaval is on the right side of the people.

THE BEE begs to offer its heartfelt congratulations to the citizens of the northwest territories. From Dakota to Washington territory statehood is in sight.

BETWEEN paying election bets and shelling out for delinquent taxes, many a democrat in Omaha finds himself poor in pocket and in hard luck generally.

J. STERLING MORTON has one reason to feel satisfied with the outcome of the election. His inveterate enemy, Calhoun, will have to step down from the collectorship, which is by all odds the most lucrative federal office in Ne-

THE desperate effort to defeat Attorney General Leese is liable to recoil on the heads of the dupes who allowed themselves to be used for such a pur pose by the cunning railrogues who kept in the background and concocted the plot.

IN THE western and central part of the state Governor Thayer received majorities, if anything, larger than those of two years ago, which goes to show that Mr. McShane's pasters were laid away as a memento of a political wild goose chase.

THERE is no more surprising feature of Tuesday's election than the fact that three republican congressmen were elected from St. Louis, the city which was honored by the last national democratic convention, and which has been a democratic stronghold.

THE Omaha postoffice is, by old usage and courtesy, conceded to belong to the resident United States senator, while South Omaha and all the smaller postoffices in the district are filled by the congressman. After the 4th of March Mr. Connell will have something to say about these little matters.

THE city council proposes to investigate the Wirt street grading, and the board of education has appointed a committee to look into the school desk in regularities. It now remains for the proper authorities to make a thorough examination into the paving frauds. But we shall see what we shall see.

THE city fathers of South Omaha are determined to do everything wrong side-up. They have ordered the South Omaha streets to be numbered Chinese fashion, up and down the line, instead of from left to right. Because Omaha's streets that connect with South Omaha are numbered one way, they are numbering their own the opposite way. The result will be confusion worse confounded for any body trying to find his way.

ONE of the last acts of congress was to pass a bilt for the benefit of poor settlers on government land. It was entitled, "A pill to allow persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homesteads to make another entry. The plain purpose of the measure was to relieve many farmers of Kansas, Dakota and other sections who had been compelled to leave their lands on account of drought and by the stress of circumstances. It has transpired, however, that the bill has been killed by a pocket veto of Mr. Cleveland. This is most unfortunate. Whatever motives the president may have had for defeating the measure, he has entailed additional hardships and disappointment on the unfortunate settlers confident of

having their lands restored to them.

THE REAL CAUSE. The question democrats ask themselves

is: Who is responsible for the disaster that has befallen their party and retires it, perhaps forever, from control of national affairs? To our mind the answer is very simple. The defeat of democracy is chiefly, if not entirely, due to the tussel of the democratic pig at the political trough. There was not swill enough to go round, and the two-legged porkers were jamming and biting each other in their struggle for subsistence. When Cleveland came into power he could not crowd out the republicans fast enough to meet the clamor of the hungry and thirsty democrats who been for twenty-four years had waiting for a chance at Uncle Sams' crib. By the end of his term, when he had filled nearly every office in his gift with a democrat, there were still thousands upon thousands hungry and unsatisfied. In the desperate struggle between the Ins and Outs the entire crib

was overturned. On the other hand, the republicans, for the first time in sixteen years, marched upon the battlefield in solid array. They had no patronage to fight over, and were anxious to retrieve the disaster of four years ago. As a matter of fact, the united republican party constitutes an indisputable majority of the American people to-day-north as well as south. This majority has asserted itself at the polls. It was large enough not to be counted out or suppressed, and the fight between the democratic factions of New York made this possible.

Dana's talk about Cleveland being beaten by forcing an educational issue on the tariff is mere gabble. He would have been beaten in a fair contest by a united republican party without reference to the tariff. The best proof of this is the fact that New Jersey and Connecticut, two states full of mills and factories, went democratic now as they did four years ago. California, which was supposed to be intensely agitated over Cleveland's tariff messages, came near going democratic, while Kansas, where there are scarcely any factories, rolled up seventy thousand majority for Harrison.

The majorities of Harrison in New York and Indiana are scarcely one per cent of the vote polled, which shows that the effect of the tariff clatter had no marked effect on the working people.

In a nutshell, democracy has been beaten because it is in the minority in the pivotal states, and lost whatever advantage it gained by prestige and power in the factional contest among spoilshunters.

EXPLAINING DEFEAT.

Our democratic contemporary, the Herald, has some sensible views regarding the causes of democratic defeat. It observes that "when the truth can be fully exposed it will probably be found that there was too much prominence given to the south in democratic polities." THE BEE has already pointed out the significance of the result of the election as a rebuke to the conspicuous part taken by the southern politicians in shaping democratic policy and conducting the democratic campaign, and it is rather gratifying to find a northern democratic journal agreeing with this view and having the candor to state its opinion. There is a lesson in this experience which the democrats of the north ought to seriously consider, and it is the duty of papers occupying the position of the Herald to impress it upon them. When hereafter northern democrats permit themselves to be wholly overridden by the southern leaders of the party they must expect defeat. Our contemporary says the Grand Army of the Republic "has been abused into a mere political machine" because it voted almost solidly for the republican candidates. But what rational democrat could have expected the organization to vote for the man whose course has been persistently hostile to it? The Grand Army of the Republic owed nothing to Mr. Cleveland, who has shown himself to have not the least sympathy with the soldier. It owes nothing to the democratic party, which approves fully of the attitude of Mr. Cleveland regarding the soldier. It was most natural that the veterans should support their galiant comrade who headed the republican ticket and the party which had always befriended them. In performing this duty to themselves and to the republican party there could be no greater injustice than to ssume that they were actuated by sentiments arising out of the war, or by any other motive than the commendable one of rebuking the party which has shown the most unfriendly spirit toward them and of seeking to protect themselves against a further exhibition of that hostility. If the G. A. R. was a mere political machine in the late election, it was the abuse of the democratic president and party that made it so.

THE LESSON TO HASCALL Less than a year ago Isaac S. Hascall was elected councilman-at-large. He ran way ahead of all other candidates on the ticket, and considered himself one of the most popular men in Omaha. This marked expression of confidence turned his head completely, and he entered the council in the role of leader and dictator. Before he had fairly warmed his seat in the council, he made himself the center of a law-defying clique, and had the whole city in an up roar over the memorable police com mission fight, which he kept up for a whole season, until the supreme court finally put an end to his revolutionary

methods. The rule or ruin policy with regard to the police was kept up with a vengeance in dealing with the city hall When the courts were invoked to enjoin the abaudonment of the location, Hascall kept up the howl against the Meyers plan, and absurd pretencions about the dangerous east wall and foundations, until the season passed away, and the thirty thousand dollars expended on the city hall basement are

visible only in a ruin. Hascall's play on the city hall was a bid for support from the Jefferson square boomers and North Omaha generally. His wine-room ordinance farce was a bid for the dives. His anti-prohi-

the liquor-dealers' vote. With all these elements at his back and the influence exerted on laboring men through the contractors, the gas company, horse railroad, the cable line Mercer's motor and the water works company, Hascall considered himself invincible, and defied the reputable

lass of citizens. But Hascall underrated the force of public sentiment. He was elected to the council by a large majority, on pledges of good behavior. Because he was energetic and experienced in city affairs, taxpayers had closed their eyes to his past career in hopes that he would make himself useful in pushing public improvements.

Hascall's crushing defeat at the polls Puesday should be a lesson to him. If he profits by this experience and devotes himself honestly to the work in hand in the council, he will be able to redeem himself and THE BEE will cheerfully give him credit for whatever he may do to promote the growth of this city. It remains to be seen whether the lesson of Tuesday will be thrown away on Mr. Hascall, or whether he will turn in and devote his talents and energies to giving Omana efficient and economic municipal government.

THE election returns for Douglas county afford a ready means for calculating the population of the county. Taking the vote for governor, on which the full voting strength of the county was expended, there were cast for Mc-Shane 12,190, and for Thayer 8,814 ballots, making a total-exclusive of the votes east for the prohibition candidate -of 21,004 ballots. Calculating the population of the county on a basis of six to one for every vote cast, the number of inhabitants in Douglas county at present exceeds one hundred and twenty-six thousand. As compared with 1884, the growth of Douglas county has been phenomenal. At the presidential election of that year the county cast just 9,370 votes for governor, 63 of which were for the prohibition candidate. On a basis of six to one, the number of inhabitants in 1884 was somewhat more than fifty-six thousand. It would seem from a comparison of the returns for 1888 and 1884 that Douglas county has more than doubled its population within the last four years. This remarkable increase has been due to the expansion of Omaha and South Omaha. Omaha has almost doubled its population within that period, while South Omaha sprung out of the earth, so to speak. Three years ago it was all farming land.

PUGET SOUND is happy in the posession of nine ports, most of which belong to British Columbia. But the best of them all and the most flourishing is Tacoma, which is not only commencing to be a great grain port, but is also an entreport for Japanese teas. Three sailing vessels loaded with the weed that cheers but not inebriates came there in a single month. This must be either a through freight business to the east, or for the local consumption of the John Bulls north of Tacoma, as a single vessel would supply all the wants of the tea drinkers in the territory for five years. Is it not about time that Washington Territory should be a state? Before Harrison finishes his first term the population of the territory will be more than three hundred thousand persons. There are at the present moment twenty-one foreign ocean-going vessels in this port.

A LINCOLN contemporary, taking as its basis the vote cast at Lincoln last Tuesday, which is reported as five thousand seven hundred, claims for the Capital city a population of forty-five thousand six hundred. At the same ratio-eight inhabitants to the voter-Omaha would have a population of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand two huadred, exclusive of South Omaha, which cast votes enough at the same ratio to give her fourteen thousand population, or a total for Omaha and South Omaha of one hundred and fiftythree thousand two hundred. But Omaha is too modest to make such a claim. She is wilting to gauge her population at the ratio of six to the roter, which is about right.

RAWLINS, a flourishing town of Wyoming Territory, has the good fortune to have escaped the effects of the coal monopoly established by the Union Pacific. Just outside of the town is a large deposit of liquite on the farm of a citizen of the place who has no desire to develope into a coal baron, conscious that the lion's share of the profits would go to the transportation fiends of the Union Pacific. So he contents himself with the home market, which gives him a liberal benefit. In the meanwhile towns in Wyoming to the east and west of Rawlins are complaining of scanty supplies of coal, because the Union Pacific in its eagerness to obtain new customers for its coal is neglecting its old ones.

THERE is something wrong in this state with the work of securing election returns. The counting of votes must be a most laborious task, or, at least. the judges and clerks of election of the precincts of the cities and outlying districts make it so. There is no reason why the count should not be completed twenty hours after the polls close in a state like Nebraska, where, outside of the large cities, there is but little scratching of ballots. But the returns from Nebraska, instead of being the first reported, are always the last, and keep straggling in long after the news from closely contested states are read and digested. This is a matter that should be remedied by the proper authorities.

DAKOTA is cursed with a race of human locusts who eat up the agriculturist with usury. A recent case at Wessington Springs shows the manner in which these wretches operate. A farmer who wished to borrow \$300 was compelled to give a note for \$350, the same to bear interest at one per cent per month. He did not pay, and was sued on the note. The judge accepted the borrower's view of the case, and instructed the jury to give a verdict for \$300, the sum actually loaned. It would

be very desirable to establish agricultural banks that would make small loans to farmers on the security of hay, wheat, potatoes and other produce, and so get rid of the note shaving pest.

THE effort of some of the democratic managers, metably Mr. Gorman, to raise the cry of fraud, met with no encouragement from reputable newspapers in New York, which supported the democratic cause, and consequently the desperate schemers promptly abandoned the attempt. The truth is that both parties were so active and vigilant for the prevention of traud, and the precautions taken by both were so complete, that there has probably not been a fairer election in the last twenty years than that of Tuesday. Still we shall not be surprised to find some democratic organs endeavoring to account for defeat by charging the republicans with all sorts of fraud and corruption.

WHEN General Harrison, a few months since, visited his daughter-inlaw, Mrs. Russell Harrison, in this city a far-seeing reporter of THE BEE spoke of him as "our next president."

A Thing He Omitted.

If Grover Cleveland had deferred his Thanksgiving proclamation a few days longer he could have mentioned another reason for popular gratitude to Providence in addition to those which he cited-namely the election of Benjamin Harrison as presi dent of the United States.

A Great Day.

No other nation on the face of the globe has ever witnessed a scene like that of which the United States was the theatre. With all that is unpleasant and unworthy about a national campaign, with all the abuses connected with it and all the mean nesses and aptness to unfair advantage that it brings to the surface, it is, nevertheless, incomparably the most magnificent act o national existence. It could not but be an inspiring thought for every man who handed in his bits of paper through the unpretentious windows of some carpenter shop or rude hut that he was but one of an army far vaster than any civilized nation has ever brought or could bring upon the field.

Meaning of the Republican Victory Chicago Tribune.

The campaign which has just ended in the triumphant election of General Harrison to the presidency and the signal defeat of Grover Cleveland has been exceptional in many respects. It was a contest between princi ples rather than men, and the personality of the candidates was at all times subordinate: to the great issue between the principles of free trade and protection. The fight was that of one army against another and not of one leader against another. While General Harrison could well have afforded any contrast of personal character with his rival his supporters avoided any such issue and in sisted to the close that the contest should be one of principles, not men. Hence, while the victory must be very gratifying to Gen eral Harrison, it is the triumph of a party a principle more than of a standard bearer.

Got Rit Rad

St. Paul Globe (dem.) The man who bet and lost is the one that will now lend a willing ear to a sermon or the evil of betting on elections. The man who won will be encouraged to go ahead in the evil practice, and by the time the next election comes around this will be as much a nation of gamblers as it is to-day. Betting ou elections is one of those pernicious practices with an innocent tinge to it that cannot be suppressed by moral suasion. The aver wager on an election. And yet, when we take into consideration how universally the practice prevails, and the temptation it offers to tamper with the election returns, we readily see what a menace it is to our repub lican institutions. Purity of the ballot is the sole security of a government like ours, and whatever tends to corrupt it should be sup pressed by law.

The Difference. Chicago Tribune.

The red bandaua's trailing, trailing, trail ing,

The democrats are wailing, wailing, wai ing. And up Salt Creek their ship is sailing, sail ing, sailing,

While our starry banner's floating free.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

It is said that Monn, who cut Hall Framp ton in Nebraska City the other day, ha previously attempted to do up two or three other men in that city. Jacob Hammer, living three miles north o

Ayr, was burned cut the other day. He lost his burn, ten tons of hay, one large stack of straw, his poultry, harness and all that was contained in it. No insurance. An old soldier in Red Willow county b onging to the union labor party, desiring to rote that ticket but preferring. Harrison and

Morton, struck out Streeter and Cunning but left their electors on. Now th boys have the laugh on him. lowa.

James Martin, of Cedar Rapids, east his thirty-ninth consecutive ballot in the sam place on election day. James O'Meara, who for seven years ha been an employe in the governor's office,

will move to Arizona next week. For the first time in the history of lowe ou can trade a bushel of corn for a bushel apples, both articles being the same price, 25 cents per bushel. The editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette :

philosophic. He recently remarked: "We have 'put up' our shot gun and all the spare change we had on Harrison. If we los the gun go with the gold, the same as the fellow let the tail go with the hide."

The Davenport Tribune remarks edi-torially: "And above is the time the man who even whispers there in a newspaper contri-bution, should himself be put into the edi-torial waste basket and be cast into the furace instead of merely his MSS. The east-bound stock train on the Illinoi Central killed tive head of cattle for Mr. Daniels, living a few miles east of Parkers burg. The bors were driving a herd of about seventy hand across the track. About half were over when the train suddenly ap-

peared and split the herd in about two equal parts, killing five. Dakota. Rev. W. L. Legipf Onida, will take up his residence at Gale next week. The machinery for the Montrose roller nill is being rapidly put in position. William Wirzbach, of Egan, accidentally

thimself in the thigh while handling i revolver. The citizens of Highmore are awakening to the fact that there is a hole-in-the-wall i

The new Congregational church at High-more will probably be dedicated the second Sunday in December. The Rapid City library association will try secure Ignatius Donnelly for a lecture when he visits the Hills next month.

The sewerage system at Aberdeen is prac-ically completed and will be ready for a test s soon as the pump house is finished Roy, W. H. Wyatt Hannath, of Jamestown a call to the rectorship of Christ church at Yankton, and will remove there

early in December. Oliver Bell was riding a barefooted horse on the Boyce Bros. stock farm, near Sloux Falls, last Monday morning, when the ani-mal slipped, fell on his leg, and broke it badly in two places below the knee. BEARS AND MOUNTAIN LIONS.

How Brain Kills the Cattle and The Preys Upon Them.

Denver Tribune. There has been much complaint from stockmen of bears killing both horses and cattle. Mountain lions have also been feeding on stock. During the past 18 months John Morris, residing about 20 miles from Morrison, on Elk creek, Colorado, has had 55 Hereford cattle killed and wounded by bears. Some of the larger cattle show evidence of having made a desperate fight before they were killed. The cattle that roam the plains and mountain parks are shy, but when a bay will fight. A bear can make good speed running in a straight line, and ence, a man familiar with this charac teristic of old Brum will take a zigzag course. If the bear once hugs the logof a horse or a cow, the animal soon be comes a victim in the almost iron clasp In lowering their heads to hook, the bear sometimes seizes the cattle by the nose or head. John Morris had lost a many fine cattle that he resolved to put a stop to it. Pur-chasing two large traps he set them where the bears had been accustomed to raid his stock. A few days ago h found a 300-pound bear snugly caught and making a desperate effort to break the chain. Mr. Morris shot the bear and brought the carcass as a trophy to Morrison, and then came to Denver. when the story of the capture was told.

MOUNTAIN LION AND HORSE. Bears have not so good a chance in preying on horses, as they are too slow for these swift-footed animals; but a mountain lion can easily catch a horse. An incident of this kind recently occurred in South park, at August Lesenberg's ranch near the head of Michigan creek. A large lion attacked two horses ind a colt of this ranch-killing the colt and badly wounding the mother and a two-year-old. The mare and the ion waged a terrible fight, for the mother made a hard struggle to save per colt. The mare bore evidences of this almost unequal contest with the ion, for she was badly scratched and ner cars were slit. In pawing at the lion the lattar had leaped upon her back, and only by a terrible effort did she save herself. She was bleeding from various wounds when found in the morning. The colt was dead and the nare was nearly exhausted from the result of her struggle with the lion. The two-year-old colt was also badly scratched, but escaped.

Recently C. G. Williams of Garden park killed a cub bear within a few feet of his house. In that vicinity Bruin has been quite severe on stock.

GOLD HUNTERS AND BEAR MEAT. A good bear steak is quite a luxury The first bear meat I ate in the Rocky mountains was in January, 1879, when going through the West Mountain valley along the foot-hills of the Srangre de Cristo range. The thermometer was 20° below zero. We were a sorry lot of hungry and nearly frozen "tenderfeet," following the great rush to the mines. We obtained some bear ment from a ranchman that made us a fine The bear had recently unch. killed by William Perkins, a noted hunter of the valley known as "Moccasin Bill," He is one of the best known bear hunters in the Rocky mountains and still delights to hunt his favorite game in the Sangre de Cristo. Bill is a typical frontiersman, and many a night n the mining camps I have seen him he center of an interested group, tell ing of his many adventures with cinnaon and grizzlies. Dressed in buckskin of slender build, about six feet tall, with a full and long flowing sandy beard, and with his slouch hat thrown back on his head, Moccasin Bill telling a bear story would make a fine picture for any ar tist. Bill came very near losing his ife once in an encounter with a moun-

time by his companions. THE CHAMPION BEAR STORY TELLER. Renowned as Moccasin Bill may be the champion bear hunter of Colorado was Jesse Frazer, and now very old. He resides near Canon City, in Fremont county. His grandfather accompanied Daniel Boone on his trip to Missouri, and "Uncle Jesse," as he i commonly called, still has his grandfather's old rifle that has killed many an Indian. Uncle Jesse located eigh miles below Canon City, near the Roya Gorge, twenty-eight years ago, where he plowed the first furrow in that sec tion, using the fork of a cottonwood tree, one prong being the beam and the other the plowshare. That was the day of primitive farming in Colorado Uncle Jesse was greatly annoyed by bears that were then very numerous there, as well as in the Wet mountain valley, thirty-five miles distant, and many a thrilling experience he has had with the bears of the Rockies. He can tell more bear stories in the Rocky mountains than anyone else. In 1860 he shot at a cinnamon bear within a few rods of his house and drew it to his eabin with a voke of oxen. That night his little mountain abode was surcounded by angry and growling bears that made the night hideous with their

tain lion, but was rescued in the nick of

wailing. On one occasion he had a terrible encounter with an old grizzly. Uncle Jesse was a fine shot, though, and when the grizzly started for him on its hind feet he wounded bruin in the neck with a rifle ball, as there was danger of the ritle ball glancing off had he fired at the bear's head. Uncle Jesse then climbed a pine tree, and the wounded grizzly being too weak to follow, crawled off into the mountain. In 1865 Uncle Jesse purchased of Colonet Ebenezer Johnson his bear trap. One morning he and a man named

John T. Smith went to the trap. Smith riding a mule named "Dick," blind in one eye. A huge bear had beer caught in the trap, but had broken the chain; and Uncle Jesse laughs to this day at the thought of how that bear chased Smith and blind "Dick" unti his old rifle stopped Bruin in its pursuit. A year later, in company with Messrs. Lester and McCandless, the lat ter now a member of the Colorado state senate. Uncle Jesse went on a bear hunt They were all crack shots, and Lester soon wounded a fine, fat buck that fled to the brush near by. Before they reached the buck a monster black bear had attacked the wounded deer and eaten out one of its hams. Lester soon put an end to the misery of the deer and then killed the bear, which was fleeing up the mountain side. This waone of the hugest bears on record. Bear and venison steak were plentiful in that hunters' camp.

The head of this buck was then placed near one of Uncle Jesse's bear trans The next morning the trap and deer' head were both gone. Nearly a mile away they found a large cinnamon entangled with the trap in the brush William Voris, whom I first met in the Wet Mountain valley about nine years ago, happened to come up with a part of hunters at the time Uncle Jesse was making a fight on the bear.

DOGS FIGHTING A BEAR Some of Mr. Noris' dogs attacked the innamon, which was a 500-pounder. The bear would pick up those hunting logs and hurl them ten or lifteen fee with as much ease as a rat terrier handles its enemy. After the dogs had made their attack and the hunters had had all the fun they wanted, they shot the bear, which had in the meantime hurled one of the dogs with such vic-

lence that it was killed A man named Henderson once had a terrible hand-to-hand encounter with a bear on Beaver creek. Wounding the animal, he followed it into the thick underbrush. There the bear rearing upon its hind legs, turned upon Hender son, tore his scalp, bit off his ear and severely wounded him in the face and limbs. He lingered in that condition for two weeks, suffering intense agony James A. McCandless, the State tor previously referred to, once had a narrow escape while out hunting with a party of friends. McCandless is wel known as a crack shot as a politician and law-maker, but on this occasion he only wounded the bear and the present Senator from Fremont county was comnelled to climb a tree, leaving his gun behind him. Later he was rescued from his perilous position by friends who came to his relief.

She Carries Weight.

Philadelphia Times: Mrs. Mary Garrett is the wealthiest spinster in the United States. With Baltimore & Ohio railroad stock at par she is probably worth eight or ten millions. No on outside of the Carret family really cnows what Miss Mary is certainly worth more than her weight n gold, and yet she is not married When her father, John W. Garrett died, his fortune was variously esti-mated at from five millions all the way up to fifty millions. No accurate statement was ever made. In fact, efforts were taken to conceal the figures from the public. When the gossips and impecunious club loungers ceased guess ing at the father's wealth they began to estimate on the daughter's fortune Quite a number of bachelor acquaint ances gloated over the descriptions given in the newspapers of her valua-ble properties and the estimated extent of her fortune. What a prize she would have been in the matrimonial lottery But she was never in the lottery, so the bachelors in Baltimore society looked and longed in vain.

Miss Garrett is not a marrying woman. When she was 20 years of age she had no more idea of failing in love than she has now at-well, nearly twice that age. Though not a literary woman, she is a highly educated one, a little on the order of the Rose Cleveland class. She is not strong minded, but able to man age her great wealth and steer her way in business and society without having a man as a magnet. While not a hand-some woman. Miss Garrett has a charming manner, a pleasing way about her that makes one forget that she is homely or that she is rich, and to only realiz that he is talking to a sensible and cultured woman who is interested in the noble work of elevating her sex and car

ing for poor and suffering womanhood Miss Carrett is the greatest of all the Garretts in her quiet and unostenta tious way of doing good. Her charities are not paraded before the public and she can seldom be persuaded to permiher name to be published in connection with her generous acts. Nearly every institution for the invalid or the orphan in Maryland receives handsome gifts from her annually. She has endowed an institution for a home where poor children taken from vicious parents will find a refuge. A fine building has been erected, Miss Garrett and her brother Robert donating a large sum of money for this purpose. She is the patroness of the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Vice Though reared in luxury Miss Gar

rett's life has been tinged with sadness

Riches have had no charm for her and

had her father taken the advice of her mother and herself he would not have wrecked himself on the shoals of ambi-John W. Garrett's wife and daughter were devoted to him and he was no doubt the only great railroad magnate of his time who confided all his financial schemes to the women of his ousehold Miss Mary was her futher counsellor in everything. He had : dozen private secretaries, but she was his only confidential aid. After important railroad conferences the proceedings in detail were written out by his stenographer and then took them home for her to Together they considered what more it was best to do. Her busi ness tact and judgment frequently saved her father from disastrous battle with old Vanderbilt. In his private office at his country home and his city mansion she had her little rosewood desk beside her father's table, and here they often worked and consulted late into the night. She looked after all his other interests outside of the railroad, and it is said he never bought a piece of property or made any important investment without first consulting her. It was this confidence between husband, wife and daughter that made John W. Garrett's domestic life so happy.

Mary Garrett seldom appears in so-

ciety. She nursed her mother in her last illness, and during her father's decline devoted herself entirely to him. For months his mind was unsettled. and when the nurses could not quiet him the patient daughter by her soothing presence calmed him. Night and day she was with him until death came. and the blow was greater to her than to any of the rest of the family. years later, and just when she had begun to take a renewed interest in her life. her brother Robert broke down, and she found herself again the nurse and companion of an invalid. She traveled the world with him, comforting her sister-in-law in her troubles and controlling her brother in his eccentric notions. Since their return she continues with her brother in the cottage in Ringwood, New Jersey Had she married, her home life would have been a happy one and she a model wife. The dread of marrying a man who would care only for the millions she would bring him has no doubt led her into the lonely life of a spinster. In personal appearance Miss Garrett

is of a small but trim figure, dark hair and eyes, and not resembling either of her brothers. She wears glasses constantly, and dresses in black. She has never but aside the heavy mourning robes and gowns she donned at her ather's death. She was never fond of iewelry and a solitaire diamond ring is bout the only ornament she has ever worn.

The Conference of Nations. A recent issue of the Rio Janeiro

The United States government has

lews has the following to say in regard to the proposed conference of American nations

elected October 2, 1889, as the date for the opening of the proposed congress of American nations, and has issued in ations to all the governments of the vestern continent to send delegates to Washington. The objects of the congress, as stated in the invitation, are to onsider measures to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the nations in question, to establish an American customs union, to secure more frequent communication, to agree upo uniform customs, appraisement quarantine regulations, to provide for uniform weights and measures, copy ight, trade mark and extradition aws, to adopt another legal tender sil ver coin, to devise a pian of perpetur and compulsory arbitration, and to act ipon such other subjects as may be laid pefore it by any of the states represented. The scheme is a large and attractive one, but it will not be a success. In view of the selfish and intolerant spirit so frequently exhibited at Washington in matters affecting for-eign countries, it will be impossible for country to accept the terms which are likely to be advanced. And in view of the narrow and reckless policy recently shown by the United States senate in the rejection of an equitable treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the Canadian fisheriesquestion, ew self respecting nations will care o enter into the negotiations proposed. The truth is that success has thrown the average American off his balance, while constant bitter partisan rivalries have rendered him reckless of consequences in all his political dealings. with foreigners as well as with his party opponents. He ought to know the foreigner has just the same rights, dignities and privileges to maintain which he claims for himself, and he also ought to know that all men do not look at every question in just the same way, and that allowances must therefore be made for differences of

It is not an agreeable thought that the people claiming to represent the most advanced liberal ideas of the day should be the most liberal in trade. The poor laborers of these American countries cannot understand why a nation so rich and prosperous should wish to force its products upon them and take nothing whatever in return except the slave products of monarchial Brazil. And if the Americans could only see how little has really been done to cultivate liberal commercial relations with South American countries, and how insignificant a place, outside of Brazil, he actually occupies in their life and trade, he would certainly begin to see how great a farce his "Monroe doctrine" must appear to him. The slave labor of Brazil and the coolie labor of China have cast no unpleasant shadows over their boasted "free breakfast table;" but when the free herders of Uruguay und the Argentine Republic, or the free miners of Chili, or the free mill hands of England, are mentioned, they and nothing good and worthy in them all. Ideas like these can never rule this continent.

"Old Faithful."

The soldier who does patrol duty about the "Old Faithful" geyser, at the apper geyser basin of the Yellowstone park, asserts, says the Youth's Com-panion, that during one fortnight in August of the present year he picked ip pocket-handkerchiefs enough about bowl of the geyser to last him a ifetime and supply all his near relatives besides.

More singular still, all these handkerhiefs came out of the geyser; half a lozen are sometimes thrown out at a single eruption of the hot water. They gush up with the roaring fountain to he height of 150 feet in the air and fall on the steaming rocks outside the bowl.

It might be surmised off hand that the geyser was the outlet of some grand Chinese laundry establishment on the other side of the world, but the more reasonable explanation rests on the observed fact that those handkerchiefs are purposely dropped into the geyser by tourists-mostly lady tourists-and in violation of the law, which forbids putting any foreign substance in the not fountains.

It is quite the custom to put handkerchiefs into Old Faithful, for its waters contain some substance which acts like soap and cleans the worst soiled handkerchief.

Then there is the fun of seeing it spouted out! It is usual to tie the handkerchiefs into knots, the better to insure their being thrown out, but even the gevser takes large tolls. Sometimes it keeps

an entire batch, and it usually retains two out of every half dozen. The tells are quite apt to be cast up later on, and here is where the soldier, who makes the rounds early morning, reaps his harvest, for Old Paithful spouts regularly every sixtyfive minutes, and during the night has had time to disgorge what it has re-

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